

Phone: 515-281-0620 http://idph.iowa.gov/BETS/EMS





A broken leg, a heart attack, a stroke, or an injured child – whatever the emergency, Iowa's Emergency Medical Services (EMS) system is ready to respond. Iowans rely on the EMS system to provide efficient, well-trained, and reliable out-ofhospital care. The EMS system must ensure this care is available to all lowans, whether urban or rural, even when resources

The Emergency Medical Services system works to ensure medical help is there when lowans need it.

Did you know? In 2015, 75% of authorized EMS services in Iowa describe themselves as volunteer and respond to approximately 13% of calls for service. The 25% of EMS services staffed by paid EMS providers respond to 87% of calls for service.

> Iowa has an inclusive Trauma System. If an injury occurs anywhere in Iowa, there are thousands of trained providers ready to respond in a timely manner and take the victim to one of the 118 trauma care facilities where life-saving care is immediately available.

In 2015, 15,877 pediatric patients used the EMS system for either a medical or trauma emergency.

Why are EMS programs important to protecting and improving the health of Iowans?

- In 2015, Iowa ambulance services received 267,191 calls, resulting in 216,413 patients being transported to a healthcare facility.
- According to the Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS), unintentional injury is the leading cause of death for lowans from age one to nine and the 4th leading cause of death for all age groups combined (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; National Center for Injury Prevention and Control,
- Iowa's Trauma System works to decrease the incidence and severity of trauma, and prevent unnecessary deaths and disabilities.
- Iowa's Trauma System works to keep costs down while improving
- Early CPR and defibrillation usually result in a greater than 50% long-term survival rate for witnessed cardiac arrests.

Which Iowa Public Health Goals are we working to achieve?

Prevent injuries & violence

Strengthen the health infrastructure

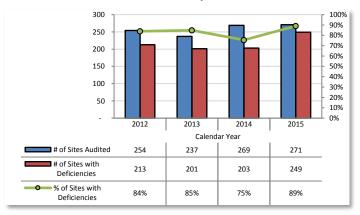
Prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies

Promote healthy living

What do we do?

- Regulate EMS training programs, individual providers, and patient care services. Regulation ensures baseline standards for training, certification, and service authorizations are met.
- Help county EMS associations by providing funds for training and system development, and by serving as a resource for local EMS services.
- Iowa's Trauma System certifies hospitals at a level of trauma care based on what resources are available in the community.
- Administer the Lucas Automated CPR Device Program which provides automatic chest compression devices to EMS services and hospitals across lowa.

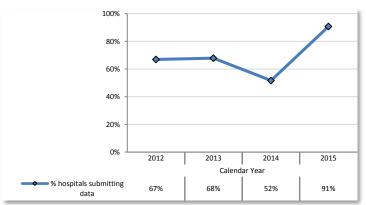
• Number of EMS service onsite inspections with deficiencies



Data Source: Onsite inspection reports. Data are available annually

How are we doing? The Bureau inspects each of lowa's 712 emergency medical services every three years, or more often when deficiencies are found. For the years noted in the chart above, inspectors found an average of 3 deficiencies per onsite inspection.

Percent of lowa hospitals submitting data to the state trauma registry.



Data Source: Iowa Trauma Registry

How are we doing? Each of the 118 trauma facilities in Iowa is required to submit data to the state trauma registry. The data is used in the re-verification of the facilities to ensure standards and benchmarks are being met and to support performance improvement. In addition, the state and associated trauma committees can look at trends at our trauma facilities to identify weaknesses in our trauma program and respond to the needs of the facilities. After switching to the ImageTrend registry software, more hospitals are submitting data due to the relative ease compared to the previously used software.

What can Iowans do to help?

- Authorized EMS service providers should make sure that all required data is submitted to the Bureau.
- Emergency medical care providers must understand the EMS system and the rules that regulate providing emergency medical care.
- Understand the signs and symptoms of stroke such as trouble walking and talking, and numbness or paralysis in the face, arms, or legs; and summoning emergency care.
- 4. All Iowans can help create public access defibrillation programs in their communities.
- All Iowans can learn how to keep children safe from injury, including learning how to properly install child safety seats, and the importance of wearing bicycle helmets.

Expenditures

General fund and federal funds: General funds are used for maintenance of effort match for the PHHS Block Grant: K19-1941/1943; 0153-1942; Lucas Automated CPR Device Grant 0153-1992; EMS for Children: 0153-1714; Injury Prevention "Love Our Kids" license plate sales*: K19-1948; 0153-1722; Critical Access FLEX Funding 0914-CA15.

	State Fiscal Year 2015 Actual	State Fiscal Year 2016 Actual	State Fiscal Year 2017 Estimate
State funds	\$1,158,285	\$1,324,578	\$1,323,285
Federal funds	\$851,076	\$483,419	\$514,056
Other*	\$101,873	\$118,451	\$1,987,074
Total funds	\$2,111,234	\$1,926,448	\$3,824,415
FTEs	8.60	10.16	14.20

Note: Funding information is intended to provide an overview of funding related to the program area. It does not include all federal and state requirements and/or restrictions for the use of funds. Contact the program area for more detailed budget information.

^{*}Includes \$150,000 for technology reinvestment.